



WHAT & WHY

Yelaan, Sawaan and Al-Dahabishah Villages were chosen for being the poorest villages in Al-Mahweet Governorate and their households suffer from water shortage, water quality deterioration and Waterborne pathogens (Bacteria of faecal coliform).

This study was conducted to evaluate the implemented water projects in those villages based on IWRM perspectives over a period of 6 months. Objectives are:

- Study changes in water Q&Q after constructing new water supply systems.
- Study the effectiveness of provided water filters in villages.
- Evaluate the role of gender in Water management in the study areas.

RESULTS

- Improvement in Water quality and quantity. Equity implemented; all household have access to clean drinking water.
- Water quantity became double in water storage, and time for water collection has reduced (women and girls are able to join schools and literacy classes).
- Improvement of drinking water by using Silver Filters and Candle filters for treatment contaminated water. Diarrhoeal diseases (E. coli) were highly reduced (health improvement).
- Women, who are managing water projects and IGAs and use their revenues to operate literacy classes, maintain water systems in order to sustain water projects.
- More research is recommended in future for implementing IWRM.

MORE INFO

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*Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
in Water Projects in Rural Areas in Al-Mahweet Governorate*